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California GARDEN

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JUNE 1936

My Mexican Trip
By Mrs. F. T. Scripps

The June Garden
By Walter Birch, Jr.

Floral Associations Picnic
By Kate O. Sessions

The Twenty-ninth Annual Spring Show
By Hazel B. Braun

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The Garden Dictionary . . .

By SILAS B. OSBORN AND LESTER ROWNTREE

We have had at hand for a month or two Houghton Mifflin Company's new garden reference book, "The Garden Dictionary" edited by Norman Taylor. Recently we purchased a new dictionary set which the book agent claimed contained all the modern words and expressions which have developed coincidentally with our scientific and technological advancement. Yet vivid is the recollection of our chagrin at our failure to find so many words and expressions that we felt this work should contain, though we thumbed the pages thoroughly. With this in mind we refrained from reviewing the new "Garden Dictionary" until we had made a reasonable amount of practical use of the book. In spite of the frank admonition of the editor that one should not expect this work to contain references to all species and varieties of plants but only those of general use in the garden, the information desired was available in every instance.

This is indeed a reference book for the plain dirt gardener for its value is not in any sense limited to the botanist or advanced student of horticulture. If we could have but one garden reference book, this would be it.

Lester Rowntree of Carmel, California, has been good enough to send a review of this new book, which we are combining with ours under the one head.

LESTER ROWNTREE'S follows:

"Have you ever noticed that there cannot be too many reference books on the shelves of your horticultural den? No one book can possibly contain ALL the accumulation of plant and gardening knowledge, and if the information we are trailing isn't in one book we must hunt it in another.

A nice fat new "Garden Dictionary" has just appeared—"An encyclopaedia of practical horticulture, garden management and landscape design"—edited by Norman Taylor and published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. The more you use it the more you realize how great was the need for it.

This book has a new approach. It has the arrangement of a dictionary but its contents are much more comprehensive. It is easy to work with, for the large and unusually well thought out system of cross reference leads you on from step to step. You strike none of the snags which are so liable to send you to other volumes for explanations; if you find yourself confronted with an unfamiliar term there is sure to be an asterisk pointing the way to that term's meaning.

In the front of the Garden Dictionary are listed its main articles and there is also a concise key there to the easiest method of using the book.

Changing Color Schemes Plans for a White Garden . . .

By GERTRUDE DALE EVANS

All my life I have been taught to try to bring out harmony—not only in the inner man but in all things about me. When God lent me a little plot of His good earth to work in I was led forward seeking these qualities. My wall was the first step. When it was going up a woman passing by stopped to say, "I never have seen such an act of selfishness as the shutting out of this lovely spot from the public." This remark created the street planting of the greater part of my climbing and bush roses in the curbing without the wall, about 150 of them. It was not a sop to Cerberus, but my loving offering to the public.

A real garden is a blessed, restful spot where one drinks in the most beautiful part of life, and where the discomforts, pains, sorrows and worries drop away where they belong. It seems to me that a quantity of plants of different color and kind make only confusion, never a place where one would like to sit down. To me they are only a collection of plants and should be so called. The garden can be made a thing of high art. There is no doubt that plants can be made soul-satisfying pictures where one can rest, be at peace and quiet—where one can read the writing on the wall—or they can be jarring, confusing places. This is why I have made so many blue and pink gardens.

A Fragrant Path

Near the front entrance to the house "one finds a door that opens wide upon a little garden." One steps down to the brick path about eight feet long opening on the court, flowering beds on each side. This path, according to knowing ones, is not according to Hoyle, but it had to be, and I like it because on the right side is a delightful place for a wall fountain that reminds me of one at the Capuchin Monastery at Amalfi from which water drops down into a small blue pool, around which I keep the blue **Primula obconica** when the season allows. Close to the left of the fountain, creeping cautiously up the brick wall, is Coolidge's white Camellia Sasanqua that they call "White Doves," a darling name for a darling blossom that looks like the fluffy breast of a white dove. I have its sister who tries to copy her brother in climbing; and why?—when she makes an exquisite bush loaded with pink apple blossoms. I have another treasure there, a climbing geranium with exquisite pink and white blossoms like a small rose. I call her Mrs. Dobyns as she gave it to me. There are white camellias, cineraria, stock, pink seraphin, azalea. In the left bed two Dainty Bess roses, planted before she began to climb, two Daphnes, more stock, cinerarias, and snap dragons. We are very fragrant in this path.

Raising Cinerarias from Seed

We are now in the court, a space about forty feet by sixty. Blue gardens have been so satisfying to my sense of beauty that I have continued them for several years. However, always in a corner of my mind was the desire for a wholly white garden, but I wasn't sure how it would look against my brick wall. Then came our dear Mrs. Phillips' delightful and intriguing article in the beautiful Garden Quarterly on a white garden. She inspired me, as she doubtless has others, and there will be white gardens galore springing up all over California. In her inimitable, simple manner she beckons us to follow in her footsteps and do likewise. But I cannot have a white wall as she has in her garden.

The ground work of my adventure will be plants from seeds of Sutton's white Cineraria stellata. I buy his large size, one dollar per package. They bring me some five hundred plants. I sow them myself, first scouring out the flats with boiling water; I fill them with peat and leaf-mould, thoroughly wet. Over this I pour boiling water and let it stand over night, and plant the seeds the next day. I cover them with a very little sifted peat, then cover them with a wet burlap, being careful to take it off at the first showing of green. Then comes the great wonder—the resurrection of these seemingly dead things. Mine are up without a drop of water being added, owing to the magic peat. Mrs. Phillips and I agree about the value of peat. Next comes the picking off into flats with a little virgin soil added to the former mixture, then putting them into tiny two-inch pots with a little more earth added to the same mixture, no fertilizer until the four-inch pots are reached, then a little well-rotted manure is added. When well rooted, I have them put into the ground, which has been well manured, aired, and dug over. The darling things spring up quickly. This year some planted July 30th are large plants and already budded. I set the plants about twelve inches apart. They make a ground cover over all the beds in the court and grow from twelve to eighteen inches high, saving places for other white plants—snapdragons, regal lilies, white hollyhocks and dahlias, white stocks, white malacoides primroses.

Bulbs and Perennials

There are white and pink camellias, two clumps of irises, one of the glorious Purissimas, a huge clump from one rhizome, and an Easter Morn. The other clump contains Frieda Mohr, El Capitan, and Hidalgo. The beds are all bordered with Sutton's white giant violas. In the large bed I have yellow daffodils, Tresserve, in another spot white daffodils, another of King Alfred. A smaller bed has a clump of three dozen mixed daffodils. In the beds bordering the drop of some five feet into the long pergola that rims the canyon is a bed of San Gabriel iris, glorious creatures, six to eight feet high, in bloom a long season, very fragrant, and the first iris to bloom. Some were already budded the first of March; two were in bloom February 27th. One having good knees would wish to kneel to them. Another bed along the rim is full of more choice iris—Prince Charming, Gold Imperial, etc. These two beds

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As the Cinerarias Used for Ground Cover Fade They Will Be Replaced With White Petunias and Asters.

Planting Plan for Gertrude Dale Evans' White Garden

(Continued from Page 2)

are carpeted with Little Gem white alyssum. I learned in Europe the beauty of potted plants; I use them in quantities as ornaments, and to keep plants to fill up the beds as flowers vanish.

I mean to keep my garden white all summer. As Cinerarias fade I shall plant Polar Bear Zinnias, White Beauty petunias, and perennial asters. I have not quite decided what my highlights will be. Seeds are planted for most of these mentioned; they promise to do their best for me. There is a long east bed against the wall filled with different kinds of perennials, White Cup and Saucer campanulas, yellow and blue columbine, snapdragons, William Mohr iris. It is a rather dark side of the court and the shade throws out the whiteness in a wonderful way. At the end of the bed is a very wise-looking rhododendron which has not decided whether to ever bloom or not. In the center of the court are two leptospermums; under their shade choice Kurume azaleas disport themselves. They are all planted in plain peat that one needs to soak in plenty of water for a couple of days. I was away a week during our long dust storm, and they were allowed to dry out too much, and I lost four and several are still invalids. They need plenty of water all the time, fertilized from July to August every six weeks with one-third cup of cottonseed meal. Sometimes I am reckless and add a little aluminum sulphate.

The Pool

The pool has a large Bird of Paradise at its head and Iris ochroleuca, a Japanese pear, a large blue vase. Along the side strolls the Juniper. The other side is planted with white violas and cinerarias. At the foot of the pool, King Alfred daffodils sit in a white bowl filled with pebbles, white violas and yellow alyssum about his feet, an echo to the Tresserve daffies nearby. We clean out the pool twice a year, July and February. We replant the blue lilies, Triumph and Amethyst, in thirty parts of good earth to one of blood

(Continued on Page 9)

The Twenty-ninth Annual Spring Show . . .

By HAZEL B. BRAUN

The kindly cooperation of San Diego Floral Association and the Exposition executives evolved a Spring Flower Show that has been called by many, the greatest of the many flower shows arranged by our Floral Association.

The Palace of Entertainment proffered for the purpose by the Exposition, served so well as a setting that it reminded us of the many advantages those Exposition buildings promise for the future.

In three especial ways this Flower Show showed progress quite aside from the assembled flowers and plants. First by charging no admission, it is such a lovely thing to offer the contagious enthusiasm of a Flower Show to all who wish to see it—that we hope there may be some way planned to cover expense and continue this hospitality. Second was the abolishing of most prizes, while 102 blue ribbons and 11 medals were given along with other ribbons. The show carried the spirit of doing it for beauty's sake; and the third advantage was the use of color on the tables. The blue proved as happy a background for the flowers as does the blue sky and we thought a few gray violet covers would add to the interest, being always sympathetic like the mountains against the sky.

Many persons spoke of the harmonious and joyous spirit that achieved this show—every one working for beauty—it could be wrought in no other way.

The department of arrangements presided over by Pieter Smoor and Mrs. John Nuttall was larger than usual and added a number of new varieties to its classifications. They welcomed the modern arrangements made by students of the Art Department of the State College and wished for more room as fifty persons arrived with entries, often one person entering a number of classes. This very important department of the Flower Shows has done much to bring about the great interest that has brought so much beauty into homes and into the lives of children. The Junior League made a cultural contribution with the table decorations, and we feel sure that many an invalid's breakfast tray will be the more beautiful for seeing the creative ideas shown in that class. The judges in this department were: Ruth P. Ortlieb, Hazel Shoven, and Anni Baldaugh. Those who received recognition for ability in arrangements were: E. P. Zimmerman, hybridist of Carlsbad whose gorgeous cut flowers won for him the medal of distinction for the most outstanding exhibit, the Exclusive Florists, Rosecourt Floral Company, Mrs. J. H. Martin, Mrs. George H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lane, Mrs. R. V. Major, A. W. Bradt, Etta Schweider, Mrs. G. W. Brown, Dr. Frank St. Sure, Dr. O. L. Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Meis, Alice Halliday, Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Mrs. Leigh H. Slocum, Mrs. G. W. Gardner, Mrs. R. H. Taber, Ollie M. Perry, Helen Weigel, E. H. Eccles, K. H. Kellog, Mrs. Henry J. Adams, Elizabeth Mannix, Kathleen Strong, Alice Greer, Mrs. W. L. Goldsmith, Mrs. C. C. Temple, Ella Marie Packard, H. Kinney, Leda Klauber, Mrs. E. H. Culver, Mrs. G. J. Pickard, Haidee Kenyon, Joy Babcock, Sophie Florence, Mrs. G. H. Hinricks, Jean Strong, Mrs. George Heyneman, Mrs. Chas. W. Ritz, Mrs. Sydney Dodds, Mrs. Royal Lovell, Mrs. Samuel Durr, Mrs. de Forest Ward, Rosalind and Maralind Tyler, Mrs. G. W. Brown winning sweepstakes in the department of arrangements, as well as sweepstakes in miscellaneous classes.

The rose department was one of the loveliest. It had 32 classes of displays and 36 persons took an active interest in competing. Every rose had a message of beauty. The best rose of the show was Etoile de Holland entered by Mrs. Grace Trevey who also won other ribbons. Rose enthusiasts who won awards were: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lane who won the Floral Association Cup; Faith Hall, E. R. Bliss Jr., Mrs. F. T. Scripps, Mrs. G. W. Brown, Mt. Meadow Creamery, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner, C. H. Hoxal, Dr. Frank St. Sure, Mrs. Charles W. Ritz, Dr. O. L. Gabriel, Mrs. May C. Waterman, Mrs. F. K. Wood, H. Kenyon, Mrs. Geo. H. Koop, Mrs. Edna Martin, A. W. Bradt, Chas. B. Winkler, Mrs. G. E. Allen, Mrs. S. L. Hosmer, Geo. E. Williams. Mrs. Gardner was chairman.

One hundred fourteen persons made entries in the show and 9 organizations. Especial gratitude was expressed for the Natural History collection of native cut flowers arranged with excellent taste, and the entry of the Naval Training Station which set up a small garden with a fence, a pool and many flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer made a happy contribution from their lathhouse of begonias and fuchsias. Individuals who gave especial pleasure by their entries were: George Marston, Garden's Hawthorne (English May); Forest Hiatt for his collection of seedling Roses; the cut roses sent from Badger Tanner Nursery, Howard and Smith of Montebello, Miss Session's general display, the cacti and succulents sent from Knickerbocker Nurseries, Rose Bushes in Bloom from East San Diego Nursery, the Park Board general display, plants and shrubs from Mission Hill's Nursery and W.H. Hutching's Miniature Gardens.

The judges were: Joseph Kudler, Park Superintendent of Los Angeles; Peter McKenzie of Coronado; H. J. Scherer of Long Beach; R. D. Westoll of Los Angeles; W. A. Perry of Balboa Park; Mr. Bode of the Exposition and John Morley, chairman.

As usual great praise goes to Mrs. Mary A. Greer, president of the Floral Association, who puts her very life into each Flower Show and knows more about each of the 109 classes of Amateur and Professional competitions than anyone else. She was honored by the Exposition for her excellent work by being given an Exposition Medal that was presented by Ernest Hulick.

Floral Association's Picnic . .

By KATE O. SESSIONS

The visit to Mrs. Amy Strong's home near Ramona on April 25th was a delightful outing and greatly appreciated.

The garden showed a fine development and the plants all so well suited to that locality.

The Bignonia venusta climbing to the top of the windmill tower proves the warmth of the rock surface protecting it from the cold.

The Junipers about the large pool are remarkable specimens for size and color, and the large pair by the front door are not equalled about San Diego. It is J. chinensis, variety torulosa—"The World's finest."

The collection of Ilex or holly on the north side of the house are the English and Dutch varieties flourishing well and bearing fine red berries for the winter. The Chinese holly near the front gate entrance in the open sunshine was perfection of foliage and vigor. This variety should be more generously planted.

A large group of assorted iris below the road was a successful feature this year.

The many berried shrubs of cotoneasters and hawthornes are the fall feature of this garden but the famous Beauty bush was in fine flower for all to enjoy. This plant should be at every home in the county where frost will give it the needed winter rest. Mrs. Strong has grown the grey, small Santolina border plant as a two-foot hedge against the house with excellent effect and by the front terrace steps a large single plant is very effective. The Santolina should not be allowed to blossom.

The fine incense cedar specimen on the lippia lawn will some day be as tall as the house for it has room to develop and show its beauty without any pruning or staking.

The several sorts of citrus trained against the rock wall of the east terrace are perfect specimens for fruit and growth.

Mrs. Strong's house built entirely of the local moss covered rock is so individual and attractive that the opportunity to inspect it was a delightful feature of the day.

The ideal picnic grounds a short distance from the house, a gentle slope shaded by oaks was all ready with tables and seats prettily decorated and arranged for separate groups.

Miss Meyer's able management had the wood stove at one end making the coffee and tea and the lunches were soon being enjoyed. Mrs. Strong's table was the one large one with Mrs. Greer at the head and a fine large bouquet of the Beauty bush in the center.

Miss Katharine Junes of the horticultural department of the University at Berkeley was a guest of Miss Sessions and Miss Hale from Boston, a niece of Miss Alice Lee, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Jackson. About fifty members of the Association were present.

Mrs. Strong's cordial greetings emphasized her long membership and interest in the Floral Association. Miss Jones spoke briefly and Miss Sessions explained a few specimens of interest and by three o'clock all were homeward bound.

Along the canyon road the Ceanothus divaricatus was in fine bloom and was more noticeable than in the morning. This variety will grow about San Diego but is not a native there and blooms later than the two local varieties.

Table Decorations

What has happened to the table decorations and the miniature arrangements for the flower shows? I do not think they are as well done as they were a few years ago. There are lots of pretty little vases in the miniature class but the flowers are apt to be too large and not well arranged. A miniature bouquet should be just that, the flowers so tiny that a bouquet may be assembled just as a larger one is, with due regard for shape of vase and accessories. So often the flowers are attractive and the vase ditto, but the two are inharmonious.

I wonder if the average woman would pay a florist who places on her table one of the table decorations such as grace our shows. Not that I admire the overdone floristy table but these look as though they were given no thought at all, except the dishes and cloths.

Will we have to go back to the days of plain cloths, etc., to make them take a bit more care? If the judges would once in a while say "no award merited" perhaps it would make our exhibitors more careful. They receive fine prizes sometimes because they have the best shown and the judges hate to say no award. Would they try harder next time or should they be encouraged? Should we coax them with sugar or scold them? The exhibit at the Ford building, while fine in many respects, was disappointing in some classes in their arrangement.

An ex-Judge.

GARDEN CONTEST

The chairman of the annual garden contest, Mr. John Wimmer, reports a gratifying number of entries were judged Saturday, May 16th. The fall judging, of course, can completely change the present status of the contest. Therefore, contestants should at the present time complete their plans and most of their planting for their fall show of bloom.

Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Jerabek made the trip to San Francisco during his recent vacation and secured some new specimens for the agave and aloe gardens.

Miss Kate Sessions visited the Cactus and Succulent show at Los Angeles held May 15 to 17 and reports it an excellent display. Especially better than ever before was the phyllocacti by two firms. This variety will become a fine and popular feature of the Balboa Park cactus garden in the new lath house.

My Mexican Trip . . .

By MRS. F. T. SCRIPPS

I am in a dilemma and feel there is no way out but to try and do my best in telling you a little of this Mexican trip, for I can see Miss Sessions' warning finger as she shook it at me the night before I left for Mexico and said "you must write an article for the Garden Magazine and tell us all about it." How easy for Miss Sessions to do. How hard for me with the memory of all this beauty and wonder bottled up in me and no way of giving you a mind picture that could even make you see or understand one little bit of this colorful industrious and kindly people. I say industrious, because, for to us, to walk for miles with a burden on our head of pottery, perhaps straw or a crate with 2 or 3 chickens squawking on the top of your head, would be labor indeed. My first thought in seeing this country was first to do something that would help to relieve the poverty that seems to exist everywhere. If only I could give enough pesos to each child to clean and educate them to see beyond the squalor and the snatching from the gutter, the slender and disgusting means of an existance. I would feed the horse and donkey, creating a shrine to the donkey, the most worked and patient of animals. I would kill off a few dogs for they are forever under foot, diseased and poorly fed. Perhaps then I could lift my eyes and see the many towers and rotundias of the Churches which mark the skyline in every direction. Many of the interiors are done in gold decorations, stained windows, carvings and old paintings. Being holy week they were all filled with the poorest people I have ever seen. It did not seem to matter to them that we, with many other parties, were tourists pleasure bent. But the sadness of seeing mothers with sick babies touching the glass case which enclosed the virgin, then stroking the babies face with the most appealing and beseeching expression, was too much for me. Why, when they are so sincere in their belief, can't someone help them to the realization of sanitation. There were hundreds of such cases in each of the churches we visited.

After the churches, we visited the market places where hundreds were assembled. The plaza usually was the center with the stalls around it. Here all sorts of foods were sold and drinks of various sorts, Coconut milk, colored drinks and pop. All sorts of pastries, covered with flies, but that did not seem to matter. I saw mothers feeding babies sliced cucumbers, which they seemed to relish.

Now where am I. I thought I was to write of flowers. Well it is their dry season and so far my disappointment in not seeing many flowers seems to have started me off in another direction. The Ivy-geranium in several colors seems to be the most noticeable. They make screens of it and against the cypress hedges it looks very well. They seem to plant more shrubs than flowers. The boganvilla is very common, both the brick red and cerise, using both colors together and they almost set your teeth on edge. We went to the Fiesta of Santa Anita and along the canal were miles of flowers and vegetables, but both looked so tired and wilted you could only hope they would take pity on them and throw them into the canal. Our most pleasing and refreshing trip was to Xochimilco to see the floating gardens. The canal was edged on each side with beautiful gardens. I have never seen such poppies, like rosettes of the most delicate shades, fine carnations of all colors, the largest violets, deep purple, violas, old fashioned pinks, roses, snapdragons and many of the old fashioned flowers were well grown and very cheap. Our boat was a gondola affair with a canopy. The arch was a mosaic of flowers of all colors. The boat man poles the boat and alongside we had the native musicians and native girls in very small boats with all kinds of fruits and vegetables which we were afraid to eat. All the water looked so stagnant and they would insist on dipping the fruits and vegetables into it to keep them fresh. I do not wonder we were warned not to eat anything only at the best of hotels.

Our trip to Guadalajara was the most interesting. Our guide took us to the best residential section. The streets were lined with the Jackranda in full bloom, with much boganvilla, pale pink crepe myrtle trees and Blumlago and a pale yellow honey suckle, the color combination was beautiful. We saw a few of the older gardens but I could not help but think of our lovely garden at home and thought we could show them some things that would open their eyes to what California can do. But then I have been told not to make comparisons, it is not polite. Each country and place has its particular kind of beauty and we must accept it that way. Especially is that so of Mexico. It is all so foreign and seemingly ancient, perhaps that is why so much dirt goes with it.

Our voyage home was restful and enjoyable. When our boat docked at Wilmington there were many of our family to meet us. Our hearts were full and happy. It looked like home to us. The drive home to Pacific Beach was one exclamation of every adjective we could think of until there was nothing more to say, but this is Heaven! And now to eat fruit and vegetables without fear. A garden full of flowers, fresh and clean. Is there anything more I can say? San Diego is the loveliest spot on earth and I am glad father had the vision to bring us here—45 years ago.

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The June Garden . . .

By WALTER BIRCH, JR.

One of the chief pastimes for June, in your Garden, is hoeing weeds, also watering and spraying your Roses for mildew. A great many people are using Fungusol Emulsion quite successfully for mildew and aphis on their roses. No soap or other spreaders to bother with, just shake the bottle well, dump the required amount of Fungusol Emulsion in your spray tank, shake again and then spray the plants, being sure to get them thoroughly wet all over, particularly the under side of the leaves. Of course there are other sprays which are quite satisfactory for mildew on roses. These include: Volck, Bordeaux Mixture, Fungtrogen, Lime and Sulphur Solution, etc.

A light application of a good commercial fertilizer (preferably a 6-10-4) at this time will surely make a difference in the appearance of your lawn, and after all if your lawn is a good bright green it adds about twenty-five per cent to the general appearance of your home. Plenty of water and a light application of fertilizer about every three months will keep your lawn in good growing condition.

Sow seeds of Calendulas, particularly the Chrysantha; Candytuft; Cosmos, the new Orange Flare is a quick blooming Klondyke; Bachelor Buttons; Sweet Sultans; Marigolds; Nasturtiums; Portulaca; Poppies; Salpiglossis and Zinnias. In the Zinnias, if you want something a little different, try the Crown O'Gold and the Fantasy. The Lilliput Zinnias are very useful for cut flowers. Asters are quite successful sown this month, the wilt resistant Crego and American Beauty types are very satisfactory, both producing good sized flowers with long strong stems, but be sure and get the wilt resistant strains. The single Asters or Rainbow Daisies as they are sometimes called, are very hardy, in fact will almost take care of themselves if given just a little encouragement in the way of water, at the same time producing quantities of daisy-like flowers that are very useful in the house.

It isn't too late to make another planting of Gladiolus bulbs, provided you get bulbs that have been dug long enough so that they are ready to go. They will produce blooms in about seventy days from the time of planting. The Thrips do not seem to be troublesome this season so that one may raise good Glads without much bother. These epidemics of plant pests seem to go in cycles and apparently this is not the thrip year.

June is also a good month for planting Dahlia bulbs and Chrysanthemum plants. One may also set out plants of Asters, Zinnias, Agathea, Pentstemon, African Marigolds, Carnations, Petunias, etc.

In the vegetable garden it is time to get in another planting of Sweet Corn; String Beans, either bush or pole varieties; Lima Beans; Turnips; Carrots; Beets; Radishes; Peppers; Eggplants and Tomatoes. If your Tomatoes are beginning to look sick, give them a good thorough spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, letting quite a bit of the solution run down the stem of the plant into the ground.

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CHANGING COLOR SCHEMES PLANS FOR A WHITE GARDEN

(Continued from Page 4)

and bone. Do not clear the water recklessly with blue stone and kill all the fish as was done to mine last year. A tiny bit goes a long way. Tie a small piece of it in a cloth on the end of a long pole and move it about in the water a few times. Our Bode says it takes six years to teach anyone to water well. I think many, upon turning on the water, find the moment opportune to settle all present and future projects, instead of watching the plants. I wonder if others have this trouble about finding right watering. And do you find it strange that I like my pots watered after hard rains? Do they not carry umbrellas?

Wonderful happiness and better health has come to me in my gardening. I have all sorts of delightful visits. Little children come from a nearby school to feed the fish, and print me a little letter thanking me. And to cap the climax, I had a visit the other day from Martha Phillips, who I found looking as a Martha should, only more so. When we garden people get to talking and writing we never want to stop; I prove it. As I write I feel you are a very friendly people, and if you come down to the Exposition in San Diego we will finish this conversation if you will visit us. You will be very welcome to my garden on Plumosa way.—"Garden Quarterly."

A Reproduction in Mrs. Evans' Garden of a Fountain in An Old Capuchin Monastery in Amalfi, Italy.

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Timely Suggestions . . .

By H. LODGE

Our real summer weather is with us this month, and that means an increase in the number of insect pests as well as additional work for the busy gardener.

Dahlias planted early in May will now be showing their leaves above ground, and both thrips and leaf hoppers are evidently well posted on the fact, as these two pests begin to work on the leaves in their early growth. Their presence is easily detected by the appearance of the young leaves, which become distorted and fail to grow to their full size. This prevents the normal growth of the plant, as they depend on healthy leaf growth to give proper plant development. Both pests feed on the juices of the leaves and do not chew, therefore a contact spray has to be used to kill them, and poisoning of the leaves is of no use.

There are quite a number of good tobacco and pyrethrum sprays to choose from, however, the best time to operate is early morning before the sun warms them up and puts life into them, making it more difficult to contact them with the spray. In the early morning both these tiny creatures are slow in their movements. Spraying should be done twice or three times a week while plants are young.

Your dahlias should be pinched back above the third pair of leaves, to allow for four or six branches to grow for your first blooms, and the new shoots, which sprout from the junctions of the leaves and stems, will need to be sprayed as mentioned.

There are many days this month when it will be necessary to resort to thorough irrigation. Just a word on this timely subject. Many flower lovers practice the habit of sprinkling their plants every day, not so much because the flowers need the water, but because the gardener himself gets a certain pleasure from the operation. If you belong to this class, do stop and realize what you are doing. First of all, you are not benefiting the plants at all for their roots never receive the water. Second, continual sprinkling of the top layer of soil encourages the feeding roots to grow near the surface where the heat from the hot summer's sun injures them. Third, watering the surface soil requires slight cultivation afterwards, for a crust will form as the ground dries. When a revolving sprinkler is used, it should be allowed to run in one place for at least an hour and followed up with cultivation when dry enough to work.

One of the best methods of giving water to your plants is by flooding. Make a basin around the shrubs, plants, or trees and allow the water from the hose to flow slowly for an hour or two or until the soil refuses to take up any more moisture. When dry, cultivate, leaving a rough surface or dust mulch. Or, cover with peat moss, leaf mold, bean straw, or leaves. All act as a protection against evaporation and help to keep the surface cool. Sometimes it is possible to form a little ridge around a given area where the water will be confined. Treat this in the same way. Use discretion in the cultivating, for there are some plants which dislike having the ground disturbed to any depth.

If your plants are arranged in rows, make a trench on each side of the rows, allowing the water to run slowly down to a lower level. Any of these methods will prove to be of more real benefit to the flowers than the usual way of standing in the garden with hose in hand, slightly dampening the surface soil.

Garden Contest

By J. D. Wimmer

The spring judging of San Diego gardens in the annual contest sponsored by the Floral Association was made on May 16th. The gardens entered were scattered about the city from Point Loma to East San Diego. They ranged from large formal gardens to intimate small ones, which for the judges, Miss Lena Patterson, Mr. John Morely and Mr. Rolland Hoyt, made an interesting problem of discrimination even though the gardens are classed according to size. The Committee wishes to show appreciation for the generosity of these judges in giving their time to the task, a pleasurable one of course, but yet a good day's work.

ROSA GIGANTEA

By Hugh Evans,

That Rosa gigantea is not more frequently encountered is I suppose owing to a difficulty in procuring it, as outside of ourselves and Dr. Emmet Rixford of San Francisco, I know of no one in the country who grows this rose.

It is a native of Western China and is believed by some people to be a variety of Rosa odorata. There are also two or three different forms of it. Our specimen, which was planted from a 5-gallon can six years ago, covers an area of 45 feet in length and is about 30 feet across at its thickest point, with several trunks. Anyone would suppose the tree to be from twenty to thirty years old. It is well named.

It flowers with us over a period of about three months beginning in March, blooming in panicles on the new growth, carrying thousands of flowers, the buds and newly opened flowers being a creamy yellow fading to white. It has an intense spicy fragrance; I know of no Rose which is more fragrant. A spray of cut blooms fills the whole room with perfume.

The foliage which is evergreen is never marred or disfigured by any spot, rust or mildew. I have never seen a blemish on the leaves.

I would not recommend it as a plant for a small garden and it is too tender to be grown anywhere except in the west and south.

A large specimen of this rose in full bloom is one of those sights which is not easily forgotten and the memory of which will always remain with you. For large estates or gardens I think it is unsurpassed and it should certainly be cultivated far more than it is.

It is this rose which the late Mr. E. H. Wilson mentioned as festooning the trees of the hills and mountains of Western China

Floral Arrangements . . .

By ALICE RAINFORD

My experiences in flower arranging have all been very interesting to me and although so many years have been spent in doing it, each new flower, new fashion and new way of placing them still gives me a delightful thrill. I enjoy the old fashioned Colonial table decorated with formal Camellia bouquets with frills of lace, garlands, silver and crystal candelabra and all the dignity of its day and the other extreme of Miss Togo's Japanese arrangements. The latter brought back to me all the first enthusiasm I felt when Naobumi Honda taught me how to do a Japanese arrangement in Miss Sessions little flower store so many years ago. While their style is not sufficiently impressive to suit most Americans their principles and lines of design are very helpful and I think my early training with a Japanese teacher may be a restraint that is needful. If you want their exquisite simplicity and delicacy of line be sure you have the right background for it, a very plain wall or hanging as such arrangements are completely ruined by a confusion of colors or too much furniture. Remember the Japanese would provide a special niche for a floral arrangement and that the time of year, suitable flowers and the right dish must all be correct.

Design, I class as the First Principle in floral arrangement, a well thought out plan or scheme; Second, Unity or Harmony of room, vase and color of flowers; Third, Balance, a proper relation between vase, flowers and stand or table; Fourth, a definite point of interest in the bouquet. In discussing balance the established rule seems to be that the flowers may stand one and one-half times the height of the container unless this should be a low bowl type in which case the width and weight of the dish change the rule and your line may be horizontally one and one-half times the width of the bowl. The flowers must not give the impression that they could pull the dish over. If your bowl is seemingly too small and ineffective try placing it on a teakwood stand which raises it a little above the table and see how much more impressive your decoration is.

I constantly make use of the Japanese idea of the triangular outline as an imaginary frame for a flower picture. Your flowers should look as though the triangle you indicate would stay in place without falling, in other words if you have a long spray at one side add a shorter but heavier branch or a darker bloom, which gives the effect of weight, on the opposite side for it has the appearance of holding the first spray in place.

Some artists whose work I greatly admire use many colors, blending them by the judicious use of the transitional shades and so using almost all the colors of the spectrum, but personally I prefer fewer colors. I greatly enjoy several shades of yellow, for instance from palest cream Columbine through pale yellow Ranunculus to still deeper ones and then two or three lovely Talisman roses for interest and weight and to give a contrasting form. If there is a suitable background one can create a lovely picture with one color alone if there is variety of form. Round headed flowers are often beautifully accented with spikey flowers like Larkspur or sprays of Genista. Try light blues with deeper blues or lavender with darker lavender. Complementary colors are interesting if used with discretion and not too evenly balanced; just a dash of yellow in a blue bouquet or vise-versa. A bowl of lavender Violas with a touch of deep yellow on the buff shades is much lovelier than a dozen of each. If it is centrally placed it can add your "interest point" which otherwise is usually a larger or fully blown flower or one of a different variety.

Remember what Miss Togo said about Japanese boat vases and try a pale green boat with Nasturtiums letting a branch trail down as she told us, to the left if the arrangement was to speed the parting guest or to the right if to welcome the returning friend. Use softly shaded yellow Nasturtiums to trail down and place a few deeper toned ones in the boat just off center on the opposite side to give weight in appearance so the spray will not seem to pull the boat down.

I went into a dentist's office recently and naturally in no sweet mood, and sat waiting for my appointment facing an exquisite natural arrangement of Nasturtiums so beautifully done that after a few minutes I felt so much calmer and happier that I thought "if only all office attendants and nurses could realize the value of such a welcome how much we might all be benefitted."

I notice few books on floral arrangement suggest boiling or burning the stems of the flowers. Probably it is not so important in some localities as it is in San Diego. Our sunshine and possibly the salts in our air and water harden the tissues and only by breaking down the cells in the ends of the stems can they be made to drink up the amount of water necessary to replace that which is constantly evaporating from their petals and leaves.

The boiling water also has a tendency to expel the air bubbles which are in the cut stem and which prevent the water from ascending it. Plunge the stem quickly in cold water after boiling so the air will not enter again for the hot water rises and draws the cold water after it. Stock, larkspur, particularly the perennial light blue, and ranunculus are benefited as is any wilted flower. Burn the stems of your Maidenhair fern, if you use it and it will keep better, of course while I do use it a great deal for some purposes I much prefer the foliage belonging to a flower if it is available. Commercially it is seldom to be found as growers do not wish to destroy future buds and blooms. In your own garden you can grow for instance a common single stock and cut its silvery foliage and buds to add grace to your double stock bouquet. There are usually a few volunteer sweet peas somewhere in the garden which you can cut to use

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Garden Impressions . . .

By IRENE M. CLARK

Transfixed ecstacy—that's what a garden really is.

The phrase kept recurring as I explored the exquisite gardens of Mrs. Herbert Evans on Plumosa way the other evening just as day and evening were merging.

If you have never visited this enchanted spot, probably San Diego's most exquisitely planned and executed, you have missed one of life's high spots. You need not miss it, for above all else Mrs. Evans loves to give this lovely gift to the world.

All of it expresses the orderly, intellectual beauty of soul of its owner; her cultivated taste nurtured in many lands; her keen imagination; her generous desire to put into visibility her dreams of beauty and knowledge of horticulture that others may share them. Perhaps more than a home a garden pictures its owner.

Certainly nowhere could one find a more exquisite painting done in Nature's own handiwork, directed by an artist human, than this spot.

Paths lead one from the formal walled garden about the house zigzagging down the mountainside behind it, where one comes on unexpected bits of blissful color; rock-bordered hollows dug into the steep slope, nodding with gay bloom and fern; seats thoughtfully placed beneath bowering shrubs and trees where one may pause to gaze across misty Mission Valley and picture padres and their patient Indian converts plodding on civilizing missions or dusty white-tops rumblingly bumping towards the making of future great cities.

Near the front entrance to the house one steps through a little door down to the brick path opening on the court. There are flowering beds on each side and a wall fountain, reminding one of the Capuchin Monastery at Amalfi, drops water into a small blue pool around which blue Primula obconica grows. Creeping up the brick wall is Coolidge's white Camellia Sasanqua, or "white doves," and a climbing geranium with exquisite white and pink blossoms like a small rose.

Standing stately guard over another farther pool, a large Bird of Paradise holds regal court, and Iris ochroleuca, Japanese pear and a large very blue vase make "atmosphere." At the foot of the pool King Alfred daffodils sit in a white bowl filled with pebbles with white violas and yellow alyssum about their feet.

This year Mrs. Evans has made her heart's desire, a "white garden," spirituelle, exquisite.

The ground covering of all the beds is the lovely English white Cineraria stellata, some 18 or more inches high. The beds are highlighted with clumps of other plants, pale pink Madonna geranium now where were spring jonquils earlier, and stately calla lilies. White iris, the glorious Purissima and Easter Morn, delicate pink Frieda Mohrs, El Capitan and Hidalgo, smile there too, and tall white snapdragons wave above the other plants. Huge white Suttons' violas form the border of all the beds.

A long east bed against the wall is filled with various perennials, White Cup and Saucer, campanulas, yellow and blue columbine, snapdragons, William Mohr iris. In the center of the court are two leptospermums and under their shade choice Kurume azaleas disport themselves.

One walking on the sun-dappled path beneath the pergola at the other side is caressed by great plumes of white wisteria which drip from above and cascading down the hillside, white Watsonias, pure and lovely, joyously meet the beds of rare iris below.

Continuing her white garden this summer Mrs. Evans plans to use Grizzly Bear and White Beauty petunias as the groundwork, she says, and probably more pink geranium and snapdragons for the highlight with white dahlias, hollyhock, foxglove and the white rehmanias.

The thing that most disturbs her artist soul is that she cannot have a white wall against which to stand her snowy "children." But perhaps too much perfection would be unbearable. And as it stands it is perfection.

FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS

(Continued from Page 11)

with your sweet pea bouquet when you have to pick them with only the flower stems. I like silvery gray leaves like Dusty Miller with lavender Scabiosa or with pink flowers. Gerberas need their own foliage or some similar heavy leaf and Romneyas seem to want plenty of their own foliage and especially plenty of buds. I have never liked Gypsophila or Babys Breath as it is commonly called except that there are some varieties such as Bristol Fairy that are lovely by themselves or with a very few other flowers added. A billowy mass on a high shelf or mantel is beautiful and makes one think of clouds but as a filler for a bouquet it seems very commonplace. However, it is sometimes a necessity and the delicate white of its bloom may serve to harmonize an otherwise clashing of colors. Mrs. Frank Waite has for years grown in her garden a grassy plant she calls Palm Grass. It looks as though it were accordion pleated and is as large as a gladiolus leaf. I love to use its cut leaves with various Amaryllis, Nerines and lilies.

Miss Togo showed us an interesting use for an Aralia leaf as a dividing line in her double bouquet, one side of which you saw directly and the other reflected in a mirror, a most clever piece of work. We have tried it since with lavender stock on one side and purple anemones on the other, using massed sprays of maidenhair in place of the aralia and enjoyed it.

There are several good books on flower arrangement which are illustrated and therefore more helpful than my words can be. The Grayson and Rockwell book "Flower Arrangement," is new and especially good and Miss Togo's Japanese touch to the American Bouquet is nearly all pictures and being loose leaf is so convenient. Such classes as the ones the Amy May Studio have been conducting here recently are so fine and these women are exceedingly clever and do beautiful work with a great appreciation of the beauty in all our so easily obtained garden flowers.

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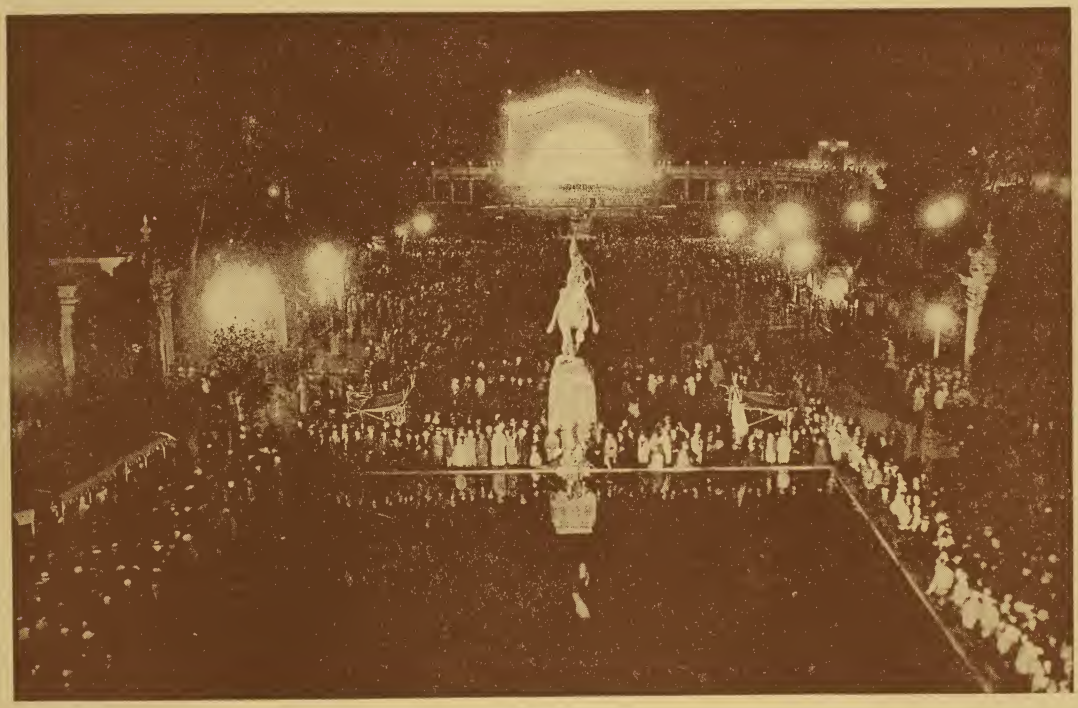

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